



Reygel, P.C., Willems, W.R. & Artois, T.J. (2011) Koinocystididae and Gnathorhynchidae (Platyhelminthes: Rhabdocoela: Kalyptorhynchia) from the Galapagos, with the description of three new species. *Zootaxa*, 3096, 27–40.

The data on locality, material, etymology, diagnosis and the first part of the description of *Itaipusa renei* n. sp. on p. 33 are missing. The following text should be added:

***Itaipusa renei* n. sp.**

(Fig. 4)

Locality. Santa Cruz Island, Bahia Academy, station IX7a, rock pool (type locality).

Material. Two specimens studied alive. A total of six animals serially-sectioned, one of them designated holotype (ZMUG 23245), the others paratypes (ZMUG 23246-23250).

Etymology. Species name dedicated to the first author's father Mr. René Reygel.

Diagnosis. Species of *Itaipusa* with an asymmetrical copulatory organ, containing a cirrus armed with small spines and an asymmetrical secretory organ; ejaculatory duct and prostate glands open into a cup-shaped structure; male atrium with two blunt hooks (± 50 and $80\ \mu\text{m}$ long); with a large globular bursa provided with a muscular bursal stalk; with atrial glands opening into common genital atrium in between bursal stalk and female duct.

Description. Live animals have two eyes, are spindle-shaped and $\pm 2\ \text{mm}$ long. The body colour is pale reddish-yellow. As all eukalyptorhynchs, they can retract the anterior half of their body, almost forming a ball with only the anterior tip protruding (see Fig. 4C).

The cellular epidermis ($\pm 12\ \mu\text{m}$ thick) with a prominent basement membrane contains numerous apically-elongated, oviform rhabdites ($2\text{--}4\ \mu\text{m}$ long), which are absent in the head region anterior to the strong proboscis juncture sphincter. The polygonal epidermal cells (up to $30\ \mu\text{m}$ wide) show several globular epitheliosomes with weakly-staining content. The animal is ciliated over the whole body surface (cilia $\pm 6\ \mu\text{m}$ long) with a few sensory bristles ($\pm 20\ \mu\text{m}$ long) around the proboscis opening. The proboscis is $\pm 1/4$ of the body length long. It has the characteristic traits of a koinocystidid proboscis (see Brunet 1972; Karling 1980) and is provided with a very strong *Itaipusa*-type proboscis juncture sphincter (see Karling 1980: p. 260).